runs hospitals in the larger towns. Its budget in 1932-1933 amounted to about £90,000, of which approximately two-thirds were contributed by the Women's Organization Had-assah in the United States.

### (3) G-AMES

Up to the end of the nineteenth century the Jews took practically no steps to improve, by means of exercise, the physical fitness of the rising generation. The children in the *cliayderim* (Jewish religious schools) in Eastern Europe were forced to study from morning to night. The ideal of education was the *matmid*—the scholar who, without inter-mission, studied Hebrew writings. The improvement of the physique was considered unimportant.

Only since about the end of the nineteenth century has a change supervened. In Central Europe the Jews, imi-tating the non-Jews, began to enter gymnastic and sports clubs, but meeting with anti-Semitism, proceeded to form clubs of their own *(e.g.* the "Bar Kochba" in Berlin, in 1888). From Germany and Austria this movement has spread to Eastern Europe, and to-day almost every country has Jewish clubs for gymnastics, hiking, water sports, football, etc., combined in larger unions. Of these the most import-ant is the "Makkabi", which in 1933 had a membership of about 100,000; its main branches are in

Palestine, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Roumania, Yugoslavia, and Austria, and in the spring of 1932 it arranged an Olympiad *(MakJcabiah)* at Tel-Aviv in Palestine. Games and gymnastics are not the sole aim of the "Makkabi", and it does not give preference to the development of the body over that of the mind, but preserves a sensible balance between the two. Further, a number of Jewish societies, such as the [c]Tathfinders", have been formed in several European countries on the lines of the Boy Scouts Organiza-